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You know how the glow of a pretty lamp transforms a room. In this sale there is an enchanting array of them, one lovelier than the next. Lex. Ave. Level.

"Your Department Store."

**Bloomingdale's**  
Lexington to 3d Ave.—39th to 60th St.

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**PETROGRAD REDS WINNING AT COST OF FUTURE PERIL**

Savage Suppression of Revolts Likely to Antagonize All Russian Workmen.

**LENINE CALMS UNREST**

Orders Four Pounds of Meat and More Bread to Each Laborer.

**MARTIAL LAW DECLARED**

Mutinuous Regiments Deprived of Boots So They Cannot Leave Barracks.

By CAPT. FRANCIS McCULLAGH.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, March 2.

The French Foreign Office this morning admitted that the turn of events in Petrograd, where all indications point to a complete breakdown of the Bolsheviks' intentions to begin an offensive against Poland, is being hastened by the refusal of the Russian government to accept the terms of the Brest-Litovsk armistice. Confidential despatches received from French agents at Moscow and Petrograd indicate that the anti-Bolshevik movement really was inspired by the refusal of the working classes to obey Trotsky's orders to mobilize for an all-Russian offensive against the Western proletariat. The situation of Moscow threatens to become that of a beleaguered capital.

In the Soviet capital, Lenin and Trotsky are able to force the troops to obey, but as soon as army detachments are sent to Petrograd they throw down their arms and are joining either the Menshevik or the anti-Bolshevik communists.

The French Foreign Office has reported that Petrograd is now in the hands of the insurgents, the chief Soviet officials having been either imprisoned or assassinated, including the emissary, Goren, who was sent to Petrograd when the revolt became serious.

Not only have the extremists been defeated in Petrograd, but serious conflicts have broken out within the Soviet ranks in other northern centers, though about a dozen subgroups, including the anti-Trotsky cause with a view of marching on Moscow and forcing the abdication of the Soviet commissaries.

Moscow has ordered the troops on the Karolyi isthmus to remain on the alert for an advance on Petrograd, but the command is being ignored by the anti-Bolsheviks, who are beginning operations to encircle the capital as soon as the situation is more clearly defined.

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**LABOR FIGHTS SOVIET PLAN FOR BIG DRIVE ON POLAND**

Revolt Against Bolshevik Rule Spreads and Troops Join Uprising—Lenine Is Defied Outside Capital—Moscow May Soon Be in State of Siege.

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**ITALY MAKES BREAD DEAR TO AID BUDGET**

Doubles Price to Wealthy. Adding Six Billion Lire to the Treasury.

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The announcement from Italy that the current budget deficits have been reduced at least 70 per cent by the passage of the new bread law bears out all the predictions of American financiers who have visited the country during the last few months, that Italy will be the first European Power to stabilize her financial affairs as well as social life, despite the constant efforts of Communists to provoke trouble.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent learned that the French are studying Rome's policy closely with the view of taking a leaf from the Italian book if the result is as successful as the optimistic reports indicate, although some financial circles here fear that the prospect of an enormous reduction in the budget are premature.

Earlier despatches indicated that the whole Italian budget would be reduced more than two-thirds, but a message to the Italian Embassy insists that the passage of Premier Giolitti's Midas bread law becoming effective to-day merely tends to reduce the deficit and not the total from 10,000,000,000 lire to about 4,000,000,000 lire.

The text of the law is not yet available here, but the general lines of the measure, which obtained the unanimous approval of the Italian Senate after bitter opposition in the Chamber, was finally overcome, involve the raising of the retail price of bread to about double the present price.

"But this will not incite further labor troubles," the Italian Embassy told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent. "As in all other Italian efforts to increase the nation's revenue the increase is not to be applied to the poorer classes but the entire 6,000,000,000 lire are to be obtained from those whose means readily permit of it. It is the opinion of the Italian Government that the new law is the greatest experiment in social democracy ever attempted. The fact that it has already won favorable comment from the radical elements points to its ultimate success."

Compared with France's constantly increasing budgetary deficit now estimated at almost 25,000,000,000 francs, the Italian record undoubtedly gives opportunity for a revision of all accepted economic theories. Italy's first post-war budget of 14,000,000,000 lire was only reduced by 1,000,000,000 during the succeeding year when the Government decided not to take into consideration any reparations or indemnities which might be received later from Germany or the Austrian Empire.

"Italy unlike France," the same authority told the correspondent for THE NEW YORK HERALD, "decided that the prospect was too hazy to be relied upon if a prompt economic and financial restoration was to be brought about. Accordingly the indirect tax revenue was increased, especially on articles destined for the wealthier classes. When it was found that bread was being sold at less than the cost of the grain used in its manufacture it was decided to apply the same principle with special provisions which will exempt the poorer laboring classes from the additional burden."

With a deficit of only 4,000,000,000 lire and the possibility of a portion of this being obtained from Germany during the next few years, it must be admitted that Italy is further on the way to recovery than any of the belligerent nations as a direct fruit of the most energetic fiscal policy yet devised in Europe.

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